

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**[2253-665]****National Park Service****Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Washington, Department of Anthropology,
Seattle, WA****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: The University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, Seattle, Washington has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the remains and any present-day Indian tribe. Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains may contact the Burke Museum acting on behalf of the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology. Disposition of the human remains to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional requestors come forward.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the human remains should contact the University of Washington at the address below by *[insert date 30 days after publication in the Federal Register]*.

ADDRESSES: Dr. Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195, telephone (206) 685-3849

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the control of the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology and in the possession of the Burke Museum. The human remains were removed

from an unknown location, possibly from Washington State.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Washington, Department of Anthropology and the Burke Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of tribes with aboriginal territory in Washington State: the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon; Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho; Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, Washington; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington, Swinomish Indians of the

Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington; and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids, a non-Federally recognized Indian group. The following tribes with aboriginal territory in Washington State were also invited to participate but were not involved in consultations: Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington; and the Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington.

Tribes with aboriginal territory in Michigan were also consulted including the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians of Michigan; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan. Tribes with aboriginal territory in South Carolina were also consulted including the Catawba Indian Nation, South Carolina; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and description of the remains

At unknown dates, human remains representing a minimum of thirteen individuals were removed from various unknown sites, possibly in Washington State or South Carolina. The University of Washington, Department of Anthropology, houses a teaching collection of human remains. There is no provenience information for the thirteen individuals covered by this notice.

Remains in the teaching collection have been collected through various means and by many individuals over time, including from archaeological sites, coroners and donations from the public. In the 1960's Daris Swindler, Physical Anthropologist, came to teach at the University of Washington and brought with him human remains from various sources and other states, including remains representing seven Native American individuals from South Carolina (addressed in a separate Notice of Inventory Completion), as well as forensic, non-Native American remains from Michigan. The thirteen remains covered by this notice do not exhibit severe cranial modification as common historic practice in western Washington. Swindler continued to collect human remains throughout the 60s, 70s and 80s while at the University of Washington. Based on Dr. Swindler's work primarily being conducted in South Carolina and Washington State, these remains are possibly believed to have been unearthed in either South Carolina or Washington State. No known individuals were identified. There are no associated funerary objects.

Determinations made by the Burke Museum

Officials of the Burke Museum have determined that:

- Based on cranial morphology and dental traits, the human remains are Native American.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of thirteen individuals of Native American ancestry.

Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains is to Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes

of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington; and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids, a non-Federally recognized Indian group (which together comprise the Washington State Inter-Tribal Consortium).

The Washington State Inter-Tribal Consortium have come together to claim the remains jointly. The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; the Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; and the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Washington have stated their support for repatriation to the claimant tribes.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains or any other Indian tribe that believes it satisfies the criteria in 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1) should contact Peter Lape, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98115, telephone **(206) 685-3849**, before [insert date 30 days following publication in the Federal Register]. Disposition of the human remains to the claimant tribes may proceed after that date if no additional requestors come forward.

The Burke Museum is responsible for notifying the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan; Catawba Indian Nation, South Carolina; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington; Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon; Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon; Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho;

Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Washington; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan; Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation, Washington; Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington; Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, Washington; Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan; Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan; Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Little Traverse Bay Bands of Ottawa Indians, Michigan; Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation, Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington; Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, Washington; Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation, Washington; Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho; Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington; Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan; Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and Indiana; Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble Reservation, Washington; Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington; Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington; Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation, Washington; Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington; Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation, Washington; Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation, Washington; Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington; Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington; Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington; Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington; Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington, Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington; Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington; United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington; and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids, a non-Federally recognized Indian group

that this notice has been published.

Dated:

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.